GLANCE AT NEW YORK.

POPULATION OF THE STATE AND CITY.

Comparison with Eastern and Western Cities.

"Our Irish and German Fellow Citizens."

Astounding Revelations---Our Tenement House and Cellar Population.

THE MORALITY OF THE CITY.

at the increase of the population of our city and the growth of all the elements necessarily flowing from t. A statistical review of the progress of New York, but also of the constant, quiet change in the charac-ter and pursuits of the people, corresponding to the character and habits of the nationality from which

lay of the first federal census, in 1790, to the last, in foid, or a thousand per cent. The figures proper

Calculating the population of the State for the year 1870—the time when the minth census is to be taken by the federal government—and assuming the sessed at the time of the Revolution, about as many as the whole of Ireland now contains, more than the career of aggrandizement by a union of all Italy. It s, therefore, with justice and rightfully that New York claims for herself the title of "Empire State;" and it is with justice and rightfully that she com--first, being represented by two votes only to ic knowledge of the wants, interests and general

1850, of whom again at least one-fourth are of foreign origin or descent in the first or second or still more remote degree. This calculation, which is believed to be substantially correct, would make the population of the State of New York of foreign origin or descent mount one-half. That this estimate is in nowise too high may be established by comparing the causes of the foreign clement in this date in 1909 with the garres of the like enumeration in 1850, where of 5,007,304 inhabitants, 2,405,71 were claimed as born here, 65,023 as born abroad, giving a rule of increase of foreigners reading in the State of fully one-half in the years.

THE FOULDATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORE.

The city of New York has not only kept pace with the increase in population of the State, but has largely exceeded it. White in 1350 the population of the city was 515,547. It had reached 805,658 in 1869—21 increase in ten sears at the rule of a fraction of over fifty per cent. The same rate of increase since 1899—and who doubts into it has not been still larger—gives our city in 1870 appointant on over 1,205,008, or. In exact figures, 1,305,357. But we desire to be still nore precise, and propose to investigate the increase of population more in detail and by wards.

The census for 1859 gives our population as follows:—

Wards.	WHITE.			- COLORED			Lame
	Made.	Powels	Toles.	Mah	Prints	Motor.	Total.
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Wands,	WHITE.			esconnic			1000
Harris	Mab.	Figure 1-	Town.	Hole	Famale.	70507	Total
1	9,155	5,100	17.199	1,8	60	111	15,97
ä	1,924	4.52	#25E	42	29	27	2,50
4	12,150	9,775	8,783 24,927	44		22	21.00
A	10.815	10000	23,941	974	744	1,000	23,446
	10.113	15,000	91,161	110	3155	30411	26,68
******	報告	\$5.50	20,455 41,454 41,454	1,258	4 455	111	27,98
9	100,504	101,231	Will life !	100946	250	414	44 79
0	14,411	14,095		80	110	158) 925	\$10,460
Learne	20, 64	\$100,000 (d)	66,346	135	133	925	500,000
diameter	14,015		27,683	#.190 W.055	2016	253	21,00
4	10,001	14,06	27,000	441	#1114	1.075	\$250,000
A	10,001 10,420 20,745	14,339	\$90,HB0	1 1191	446	1,075	
A	\$0,755	27,7107	84,547	123	(基本)	524	49.17
	15,039	BY 10011	2 Satekir	140	274	1170	72,10 17,4
	18,710	130,4446	97,690	200	5172	100	25.00
9	111,037	24,261	66,445	625	1 818	3,471	67.53
	\$9,459	26,404	45,043	100	2/3	\$500	49,49
2	21,012	39,161	61,570	70	, 76	196	01,73
Total	456,705	400,978	210 \$100	3.593	# VIIII	13,470	895,63

Islands.	WHITE.			COLORED.			Com
ASSESSED.	Maie. Female.		Total.	Male	Francis.	Total.	Total
Beilloe'a. B'kwell's Elits'	2,295	2,216	4,511	49	ā	70	4,58
Gov'nr'a. Randali's Ward's	1,348 238	160 573 404	1,921 772	28	- 4	32	1,950
Total	4.614	2,356	7,900	77	25	102	8,011

Total... 4,614 2,866 7,900 57 25 102 8,011

Of the population of New York in 1850 there is at hand for the moment no more detailed specification in regard to the different mationalities composing it than we have already given above. In 1850 the number of people inhabiting this city and classified as native was 42,52, and as foreign 383,717, making, as stated, the whole population, the island included, \$15,600. In 1850, therefore, the rate of the foreign inhabitants of New York city to the whole population was a fraction over forty-seven per cent. Of these foreign residents there were from England, 27,082; Scotland, 2,368; British America, 3,509; Ireland, 203,409; Germany, 119,084, while other countries and naturalities contributed the rest.

It is instructive to compare the ratio of the several nationalities contributed the rest.

It is instructive to compare the ratio of the several nationalities to the whole population of 22,418 land of foreign residents 51,407, about 24% per cent. Of the foreigners 32,613 were Germans, 16,536 frish, 2,154 Singlish, 147 Canadians and 544 Scotch, with a slight adultion of other nationalities.

Pailadelphia had a total population of 505,529, of Whom 109,430 were foreigners, or 29 10-11 per cent, who were composed in the main of 43,643 Germans, 95,548 Irish, 19,278 English, 940 Canadians, 3,299 Scotch, the rest being from other cultures.

Boston numbered 17,814 souls, with 33,701 of foreign birth or 33 10-17 per cent. These were 3,202 Germans, 45,901 Irish, 4,973 English, 0,897 British Americans, 1,321 Scotch, and others. Thus it is shown that even the "Hob" has drawn about thirty per cent of its people from the Emerald isle.

Cinctinati, with 161,044 inhabitants, numbered 19,086 of foreign birth or 33 10-17 per cent. These were 3,202 Germans, 45,901 Irish, 4,973 English, 1,837 British, 1,857 Canadians, 1,613 Scotch, and other nationalities.

S. Louis, with 190,624 residents, numbered 90,086 of foreign birth—a ratio of 50 16-19 per cent.—with a figure population in this city was



inabitants and the Germans 14% per cent. But we have already remarked that these figures, taken from the United States consus returns of that year, were not at all reliable in this respect, as the children born here of loreign parents were generally counted among the native population. Nevertheless, they may tor the present purpose be used as a basts of calculation. It is well known that the rate of natural increase is about the same among both of these classes of our population. Careful statisticians in Europe have established this. Bicker gives the annual increase of the population in Germany from the excess of births over deaths at 1.35 per cent, and Bernoulli estimates that of freinfind at 1.35 per cent, overly near the same. This rate we may safely accept as being exceeded in this country, for which we have conclusive evidence in the statistical tables, proving that the general rate of increase of our population of all classes, exclusive of lentingration, is about 2.25 per cent, and with immigration about 3.39 per cent. stating the natural increase in this city of the irisi and derivan mashinates according to the prevailing rate in Germany and Ireland, the period of ten years since isses would give us over 260.000 frish and about 125,000 German residents in the city. A calculation much nearer the train would give between this and isto very meanty 230,000 residents of frish descent, and about 126,000 Germans, or descendants of Germans, in this city, and about 126,000 Germans, or descendants of Germans, then city. But we must not omit one important fact in this calculation. Our inhabitants generally are more of a migratory character than in the 10st with the calculation of the serve mass, and they would give between the same interest from the city to other places, perfection between them had there been no inmigration.

Into the increase to our population from the first figures given, viz., 230,000 fresident in the fast figures in the city to other places, perfection between them had there been no inmigration

the Metropolitan Board of Health that about mair of our population resides in tengment houses. As it is well known that these houses are occupied only by those of foreign descent—Americans proper being so slight a percentage of the whole tenemant population as to be lost in the calculation—and also that about fifteen per cent of this foreign element are so situated in weridly matters as to be able to occupy there commodious awellings and some even palatial mansions, this estimate of the Board of Health is



It is seen at a giance that this list cannot be com-plete, and it was admitted by the officers of the Board that it was not. But considering it approxi-matively true, and adding the number of tenement houses since built and occupied as such, we have about 20,000 of this class of houses, in which over 550,000 people live, breathe, dine and sleep. Some of them are more, some tess crowded; some are constructed with proper regard for ventilation and the health of the ten-ants, are kept in a cleanly condition and in good, or at least decent, repair. Some, however, are the reverse of this, and are very pest houses, as if specially intended to bread disease and epidemic; and it is probably true, as given in the above list, that more than haif the number of tenement houses were more or less in this condition at the time this list was prepared, and this proportion has probably not changed since then, in spite of the labors of the Health Board.

subject to be withdrawn and cancelled at the pleasure of the Board, without farther nodes.

In regard to Class No. 3, the worst of all, as above described, and a portion of Class No. 2, the Board, through their suborelinates, have found "morat sunston" a useful remedy to apply to the tenants; that is, to persuade them to move into better quarters, and when the humates are gone the officers seek to prevent the relecting of the obnaxious premises. In many cases this class of cellars is tenanted by the most degraded and ignorant, where negroes, Chinese and whites, of all sexes, ages and pursuits, from the beggar to the unreferer, associate. In many instances the Board were successful in persuading the inmates to move, and this number increases, it is said at the Health Office, from week to week.

Incidents are related which are both interesting and instructive to the moralist as well as the statesman. The poor degraded, offentimes outcast people were quite dumblounded when told that they could obtain clean, comfortable homes for less than naif of what they pay in their dirty holes; and br. Harris stated the fact that the ron for these dark, damp cellars is often at the rate of twenty dollars, and even more, per month, while in uptown localities a comfortable tenement could be had at from seven dollars to nine dollars in decent and respectable atreous. To many this was news, and, when they found it true, they moved and the cellar was closed. As a measure of moral reform this has also proved effective to some existnt; for quite a number of these propile who left the cellars under these circumstances for a bester neighborhood, when away from their old havints and associates, traced out better themselves and threw off their vicious associates. The atmosphere of honest surroundings is never without some effect for good.

It is not always that the number of arresis in a city or still larger community gives one a correct appreciation of the state of morality therein. This is especially the case in this city, where specia

These words a proposition power the trust of an analysis of proposition power the trust of an analysis of proposition of the state of t

everything in their power to make the cellars at least tolerably habitable, temporary permits are issued, subject to be withdrawn and cancelled at the pleasure of the Board, without further noice, in regard to Class No. 2, the Board, Inrogard to Class No. 2, the Board, Inrogard their subortinates, have found "moral suasion" a useful remedy to apply to the tenants; that 5, to persuade them to moral the houses, the saloons with waiter girls, the nouses of assignation. The returns of Police Supermichalt Kenney for the foundation" a useful remedy to apply to the tenants; that 5, to persuade them to moral the houses.

returns of rolles superimental exclusive and agregate for the two cities of New York and Brooklyn:—

1844, 1894, 1894, 1895, 1898, 1897, 1898, 1897, 1898, 1898, 1897, 1898, 1898, 1897, 1898, 1898, 1897, 1898, 1898, 1897, 1898, 1

a Jersey mosquito bite.

This visionary complacency of the high "public functionary" of Mulberry street, the following table will serve to correct, which is as correct as searching inquiry by carnest private philanthropists could make it and as paid policemen, to whose mid everything is griss that comes, neither care nor ever will make:



EUROPE.

FRANCE.

Social and Court Gossip of the French and Austrian Capitals.
PARIS, March 19, 1869.

Paris, March 19, 1863.
We have had a few varied balls the last week; one was given by the Paris "fleuristes" at the Louvre, one by the "domestics of high life" at Valentino, another by the actors, actresses and artists at the Opéra Comique, and a fourth by Mile. Alice Regnault, of the Bourres, and this was a very fancy ball. I will only note that the mistress of the house was dressed as a wrestler- that is, in a tight fitting flesh-colored maillo: and a pair of velvet shorts, fringed under the knees with gold. I need not say she had to wrestle can be seen and to say see had to wrestle out of the grasp of her guests all the evening. An actress of the Bouffes, whose name is popular all over the world, was attered as an "advanced bride;" she wore small yellow and green oranges among her white orange blossoms; a third was a cascade of lonis d'or, all gold coins, sewn on rippling taile. The lady portion of the ball can be defined by the letter C, whether preceding corpuste, cognite or

large white cap on and ner mother's cross apon her bosom, intended as a taisman—the cross of course. Old Maid—Do you want a "correspondance" Nurse—what is that?

Old Maid (employing the elliptic form—JA correspondance is a thing taken when one wants to go somewhere else.

Nurse—In that case I do not want it, as I do not wish to go anywhere, having business where I am

going to.
This hallucination—for I cannot style it an elucida-tion—appeared to satisfy all parties but myself, and I got out.

The Suppression of Workmen's Livrets-Taxes-Henri Rochefort and His Candl-dacy-The Government Threat Over Him-The Health of the Emperor-His Untiring

Acti-ity-The Princess Bacclochi's Souve-

PARIS. March 27, 1800. The event of this week in political circles is the suppression of a regulation made under this empire compelling every workman to show up when called for a small book in which his name, birthplace and as much as possible of all his precedents were faithfully recorded. These books, called livrets, were a terrible grievance, and justly so; they established besides a caste between the working classes and the bourgeoisie which the Emperor, with his usual sagacity, perceived would become a source of contention and rancor if not anticipated before the elections, and consequently presided at the Council of State of the 23d instant, on which occasion he advocated the

suppression of the system of workmen books.

The measure taken is certainly not one of the smallest evidences of that Napoleonic policy which ever consists in dealing out concessions in order to secure favor in times of public agitation.

A second concession is that of the suppression of

These sudden suppressions prove the truth of an observation forwarded to you in a recent corres-

GERMANY.

The Prussino Press on Austrian Intrigues in the Principalities.

The Berlin journals publish an item of news which will not fail to be consested. The charges of complicity directed against the Prussian government with respect to the agutations some months back on the Lower Danube cannot have been forgotten. Prussia was charged with furnishing arms to the Bulgarian bands of insurgents. At present, M. Ghiculesia, advocate of the parties implicated, now declares by a communication inserted in the Remanul that the cartridges distributed to the men enrolled came from the arsenals of Austria, and bore the imperial initials F. J. The Correspondence of Berlin, after alluding to the fact, adds:—Without inferring anything, it will not be forgotten that at the moment of the formation of the Bu garlan bands, the journals of Vienna did not fail to relate that immense numbers of Prussian muskets had been sent into Roumanis.

PRUSSIA.

ultimo, mentions that correspondence from Berlin, from authentic sources, leaves no doubt respecting from authentic sources, leaves no doubt respecting the military precautions now being taken by Prussia. A mobilization of the Laudwehr is imminent, and it is added that news received from Paris fully authorizes these steps. In fact, the prevaiing con-viction in official circles in Berlin is that France is preparing for an early war; large purchases of norses are reported, and it is even hinted that the general elections will consequently not take place until July 1, 1869.

Confederation.

Confederation.

The Federal Budget of the North German Confederation for 1870 estimates the expenses at 75,938,495 tasiers, of which 4,208,330 are under the head of "Extraordinary." The outlay for 1870 will be less than that or 1850 by 1,742,430 thaiers. The supplements furnished to the Department of the Marine out of the funds of the loan of 1807 are only set down for 1870 at the sum of 1,251,076 thaiers, the reserve being exhausted, waile in 1839 the extraordinary supplement was 5,134,933. Setting aside the loan, the expenses are augmented by 2,185,203 thaiers, while the receipts have moreased but little. The sum total of the federal receipts is calculated at 50,206,052 thaiers so that a sum of 25,752,443 remains to be covered by the land tax. The total of this last in 1869 was 25,344,906 thaiers only.

Industrial Statistics.

The Nord Deutecher Correspondent gives the following details of industry in Pruss'a:—In the year 1867 the mainter of fron smelting works was 1,211, employing 87,085 workers, and the entire value of the products was 115,075,645 thalers. These industrial establishments produced:—Unwrought from to the value of 10,780,481 thalers; raw steel-iron, 2,02,205 thalers; cast fron, 12,22,914 thalers; bar and rolled fron, 23,267,855 thalers; sneet fron, 5,810,333 thalers; fron wire, 2,585,342 thalers, and steel 18,51,574 thalers. The steel industry has made enormous progress in the last few years and Prussia in this branch is now unsurpassed. The celebrate establishment of Krupp, in Essen, has a world-wide reputation, and seems to have brought the maunfacture of steel to the highest attainable perfection. With regard to the remaining metallic products of Prussia, the respective values of the quantities obtained in the same year were the following:—Silver, 2,756,165 thalers; lead, 4,739,812 thalers; copper, 3,739,440 thalers; brass, 1,230,339 thalers; can, in bars or plates, 7,982,491 thalers; sheet zine, 2,639,317 thalers.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. The London papers announce the sale of the fur

niture belonging to Madame Rachel, of "beautiful forever" reputation. Among other rarities the list includes a pair of chandeliers having belonged to Napoleon, a pair of magnificent censers formerly the property of the King of Delhi, &c. The board of directors of the railway from

Vienna to Prague have received a letter from the

It is reported that Count de Mensdorff is commis-sioned to proceed to ito me in order to present the Pops with the Emperor of Austria's congratulations on the occasion of the sacerptotal jubiles. Another version mentions that he is to arrange a meeting be-

The trial of Count Jean Działynski, accused of high treason, has just been commenced effore the Higa Court of Berlin. The Count (a principal pro-prietor in the Grand Bushs of Penas of Penas high treason, has just been commeaced brove the High Court of Berlin. The Count (a principal proprietor in the Grand Ducky of Poses) had been condemned to death by default in 1834 for naving aided in the insurrection in the kingdom of Poland. He lately surrendered voluntarily to take his trial.

The committee of engineers appointed to report on the inaudations of the salt mines of Wieliczka, in Austrial, has sent in a statement to the effect that the irruption of water is not of a nature to destroy the mines or prevent their working, and that the forcing pumps for emptying the pit are now nearly all set up.

all set up.

Many rich offerings are in preparation in Rome for presents to the Pope on the event of the sacerdotal justice. The commission of hospitan has a massive silver missal desk which does credit to homan workmanship. It is surmounted by statuettes of Saints Peter and Paul, with the Madonna Immaccolate in the middle, in a golden mene, the arch of which is set with twelve beautiful sapphires.

arch of which is set with twelve beautiful sapphires. The Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affars has sent a circular to the representatives of foreign Powers announcing that his government has decided that in future the land tax shall be levied on all holders of property without regard to nationality. Several of the consuls are said to have combated this determination, which, they assert, is contrary to the immunities accorded to their fellow subjects.

The Fischietto, of Turin, gives the following carl-caure of French policy towards Italy in the Roman question. A member of the Bonaparte family oc-cupies the Papar chair, and Italy is being forced to kiss his toe by a French gendarme (Napoleon). "When the French gendarme allows Italy to go to Rome it will be in order to introduce her to her now master."

DEPARTURES OF STEAMSHIPS.

The following foreign and coastwise steamers left this port yesterday:—
The City of London, Captain Leach, for Liverpool and Queenstown, with fifty pasengers and a full

cargo of general merchandise.

The William Pena, Captain Hillinge, for Liver-

cargo of general mercanduse.

The William Pena, Captain Billinge, for Liverpool, with twenty-one cabin and forty-three steerage passengers, and a fair cargo.

The Alaska, Captain Gray, for Canfornia and China, with 1,057 tons of assorted merchanalse, 1,025 passengers and \$10,000 in specie for Central America.

The Ariadne, Captain Edirities, for Texas, touching at Key West, with 235 passengers and a full cargo.

The Gresent, Captain E. W. Holmes, for New Orleans, with twenty-five cabin and eight steerage passengers and a full cargo of general merchandise.

The Mariposa, Captain E. W. Holmes, for New Orleans, with twenty-five cabin and eight steerage passengers and a full cargo of general merchandize.

The De Soto, Captain W. B. Eaton, for New Orleans, calling at Havana, with three passengers, hal a cargo and \$2,000 in specie.

The Alabama, Captain Limeburner, for Mobile, with twenty-five passengers and a full cargo of assorted merchandise.

The Mauhatean, Captain M. S. Woodhull, for Charleston and Florida ports, with thirty-five cabin passengers and three fourths of a cargo.

The faaca Beil, Captain H. A. Bourne, for Norfolk, City Point and Ricanood, with thirty-five cabin passengers and one steerage passenger and a full cargo of assorted merchandize.

A Modern Lucretta Bordia.—The Portland (Me.)
Argus says that an officer arrived there on Faursday
morning from Boston on the way to Gardiner. Me.,
having in castedy an old woman dressed in black
and passied by the infirmities of age. The charge
on which she was arrested is that of murdering her
husband. Suspicious circumstances arose at the
time of his death, and a post mortem examination
of his body proved that he had been polsoned; but
his wife had previously left the State. He was the
fourth husband the woman has had. The circumstances of their several deaths confirm the being
that she had polsoned them all.